

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Ammonium 4,4-difluoro-1,3,2-dithiazetin-2-ide 1,1,3,3-tetraoxide

Maik Finze^a and Guido J. Reiss^{b*}

^aInstitut für Anorganische Chemie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Am Hubland D-97074, Würzburg, Germany, and ^bInstitut für Anorganische Chemie und Strukturchemie, Lehrstuhl II: Material- und Strukturforschung, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Universitätsstrasse 1, D-40225 Düsseldorf, Germany Correspondence e-mail: reissg@uni-duesseldorf.de

Received 13 May 2012; accepted 27 May 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 100 K; mean $\sigma(F-C) = 0.002 \text{ Å}$; R factor = 0.019; wR factor = 0.049; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.8.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound, NH₄+·CF₂NO₄S₂-, consists of two crystallographically independent ammonium cations and two 4,4-difluoro-1,3,2-dithiazetin-2-ide 1,1,3,3-tetraoxide anions all located in general positions. The S-C-S-N rings of both crystallographically independent anions are almost planar, with the N atom bent out of the plane by 9.82 (5) and 12.82 (4)°. The structure was determined from a crystal twinned by inversion, with refined components in the ratio 0.73 (4):0.27 (4). Anions and cations are connected *via* hydrogen bonds (N-H···O and N-H···N) to form a three-dimensional framework. This framework is composed of two different layers parallel to the *ab* plane, which are built by the ammonium cations on the one hand and the complex cyclic anions on the other.

Related literature

For general aspects of the chemistry of fluorinated sulfonimides and their salts, see: Antoniotti *et al.* (2010); Foropoulos & DesMarteau (1984); Popov *et al.* (2011); Vij *et al.* (1997); DesMarteau (1995). For the synthesis and chemistry of the title compound, see: Jüschke *et al.* (1997). For related structures, see: DesMarteau *et al.* (1992); Davidson *et al.* (2003). For similar layered ammonium salts, see: Reiss (2002); Plizko & Meyer (1998); Bucholz & Mattes (1988).

$$[NH_4]^+$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} O & O \\ F_2C & N \end{bmatrix}^-$

Experimental

Crystal data

NH₄+·CF₂NO₄S₂⁻ $V = 1312.74 (3) \text{ Å}^3$ $M_r = 210.18$ Z = 8Orthorhombic, $Pna2_1$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation a = 11.28642 (13) Å $\mu = 0.82 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ b = 10.98496 (14) Å T = 100 Kc = 10.58826 (12) Å 0.30 × 0.25 × 0.20 mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos diffractometer 3823 independent reflections 3823 independent reflections 3778 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ Diffraction, 2009) $T_{\min} = 0.922, \ T_{\max} = 1.000$

Refinement

 $\begin{array}{ll} R[F^2>2\sigma(F^2)]=0.019 & \text{All H-atom parameters refined} \\ wR(F^2)=0.049 & \Delta\rho_{\max}=0.42 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ S=1.00 & \Delta\rho_{\min}=-0.23 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ 3823 \text{ reflections} & \text{Absolute structure: Flack (1983),} \\ 227 \text{ parameters} & 1816 \text{ Friedel pairs} \\ 9 \text{ restraints} & \text{Flack parameter: 0.27 (4)} \end{array}$

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$
N1A – H1···O1	0.86 (1)	2.11 (2)	2.9044 (17)	153 (2)
$N1A - H3 \cdot \cdot \cdot N1^{i}$	0.87(1)	2.20(1)	3.0395 (19)	165 (2)
$N1A - H4 \cdot \cdot \cdot O8^{ii}$	0.85(1)	2.13 (1)	2.9657 (17)	166 (2)
$N2A - H5 \cdots O5$	0.87(1)	2.04(1)	2.8985 (16)	175 (3)
$N2A - H6 \cdot \cdot \cdot N2^{iii}$	0.86(1)	2.20 (2)	3.0068 (18)	157 (3)
$N2A - H7 \cdot \cdot \cdot O2^{iv}$	0.86(1)	2.03 (2)	2.8467 (17)	158 (3)
$N2A - H8 \cdot \cdot \cdot O7^{v}$	0.86 (1)	2.13 (2)	2.8832 (17)	146 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) -x+1, -y+2, $z+\frac{1}{2}$; (ii) x,y+1,z; (iii) $x-\frac{1}{2}$, $-y+\frac{1}{2}$, z; (iv) $x-\frac{1}{2}$, $-y+\frac{3}{2}$, z; (v) -x+1, -y+1, $z-\frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: CrysAlis PRO (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: CrysAlis PRO; data reduction: CrysAlis PRO; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: DIAMOND (Brandenburg, 2011); software used to prepare material for publication: publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

This publication was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf under the funding programme Open Access Publishing.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PK2414).

References

Antoniotti, S., Dalla, V. & Duñach, E. (2010). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **49**, 7860–7888.

Brandenburg, K. (2011). *DIAMOND*. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany. Bucholz, N. & Mattes, R. (1988). *Mater. Res. Bull.* **23**, 755–758.

Davidson, M. G., Raithby, P. R., Johnson, A. L. & Bolton, P. D. (2003). Eur. J. Inorg. Chem. pp. 3445–3452.

DesMarteau, D. D. (1995). J. Fluorine Chem. 72, 203-208.

DesMarteau, D. D., Zuberi, S. S., Pennington, W. T. & Randolph, B. B. (1992). Eur. J. Solid State Inorg. Chem. 29, 777–789.

organic compounds

Flack, H. D. (1983). Acta Cryst. A39, 876-881.

Foropoulos, J. & DesMarteau, D. D. (1984). Inorg. Chem. 23, 3720–3723. Jüschke, R., Henkel, G. & Sartori, P. (1997). Z. Naturforsch. Teil B, 52, 359-

Oxford Diffraction (2009). CrysAlis PRO. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, Oxfordshire, England.

Plizko, C. & Meyer, G. (1998). Z. Kristallogr. New Cryst. Struct. 213, 475.

Popov, V. V., Konstantinova, L. S. & Rakitin, O. A. (2011). Chem. Heterocycl. Compd, 47, 789–806.

Reiss, G. J. (2002). Z. Kristallogr. 217, 550-556.

Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* A**64**, 112–122. Vij, A., Kirchmeier, R. L., Shreeve, J. M. & Verma, R. D. (1997). *Coord. Chem.* Rev. 158, 413-432.

Westrip, S. P. (2010). J. Appl. Cryst. 43, 920-925.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o1992-o1993 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812024221]

Ammonium 4,4-difluoro-1,3,2-dithiazetin-2-ide 1,1,3,3-tetraoxide

Maik Finze and Guido J. Reiss

Comment

Cyclic sulfonimides of the general formula *cyclo*-[(F₂C)_n(SO₂)₂NH] and the corresponding anions are relevant because of a number of potential applications in various fields, *e.g.* electrochemistry and organic chemistry similar to the non-cyclic sulfonimides (*R*^FSO₂)₂NH (Popov *et al.*, 2011; Antoniotti *et al.*, 2010; Vij *et al.*, 1997; Jüschke *et al.*, 1997; DesMarteau, 1995; DesMarteau *et al.*, 1992; Foropoulos & DesMarteau, 1984). The synthesis of the ammonium salt of the smallest member of the cyclic sulfonimides was first reported almost 20 years ago starting from the disulfonylfluoride FO₂SCF₂SO₂F and ammonia (Jüschke *et al.*, 1997). The conversion of the ammonium salt to result in the potassium and rubidium salt with KOH and Rb₂CO₃, respectively and the crystal structures of these alkali metal salts were described, as well.

The title compound ammonium 4,4-difluoro-1,3,2-dithiazetin-2-ide 1,1,3,3-tetraoxide (Fig. 1) crystallizes in the orthorhombic non-centrosymmetric space group $Pna2_1$ with two independent cations and anions. The ammonium containing title structure is isotypical to the corresponding potassium salt whereas the rubidium salt crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ (Jüschke et~al., 1997). The S–C–S–N ring is almost planar and the nitrogen atom is bent out of the plane by 9.82 (5) and 12.82 (4)°, respectively in the two anions. The bond lengths and angles of the cyclic anion in its $[NH_4]^+$ and K^+ salt are very similar, whereas slightly larger deviations are found for the Rb^+ salt. Medium to weak hydrogen bonds connect the $[NH_4]^+$ cations and the cyclic anions to form a three-dimensional framework (Fig. 2). The cyclic anion accepts hydrogen bonds by the oxygen atoms of the SO_2 group and by its amide nitrogen atom. The N—H···N hydrogen bonds are, according to the derived distances weaker than the N—H···O bonds. In general N—H···N hydrogen bonds are rare in structurally related salts. For example in the structure of the ammonium triflamide salt, $[NH_4]$ $[F_3C-SO_2-N-SO_2-CF_3]$ no hydrogen bond between the amide nitrogen and the ammonium counter cation are present (Davidson et~al., 2003). The title structure can be understood as a layered material. The cations and anions are found in layers perpendicular to the c axis (Fig. 3). The ammonium cations appear ordered as a consequence of their hydrogen bonds. The resulting non-centrosymmetric, layered ammonium salt fits well in the general structural chemistry of ammonium salts with layered structures (e.g. Reiss, 2002; Plizko & Meyer, 1998; Bucholz & Mattes, 1988).

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized according to a literature procedure (Jüschke et al., 1997).

Refinement

In the final stages of refinement the Flack-parameter indicated inversion twinning. The refinement of the twin components (Flack, 1983; Sheldrick, 2008) gave a ratio of 0.73 (4): 0.27 (4). All hydrogen atom positions were identified in difference syntheses. In the final stages of refinement the hydrogen atom positions of these were refined with their N—H distances softly restrained to one common refined value (0.86 Å) with one common U_{iso} value for each group.

Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2011); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

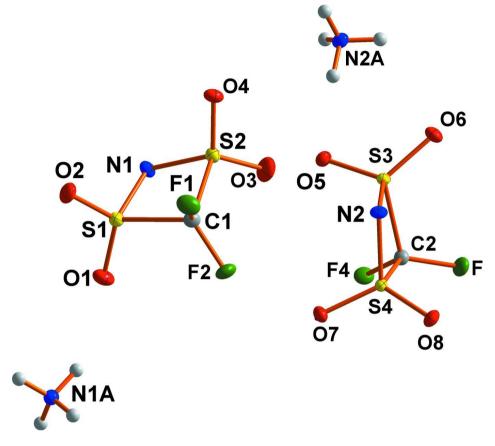


Figure 1The asymmetric unit of the title compound, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level; H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius.

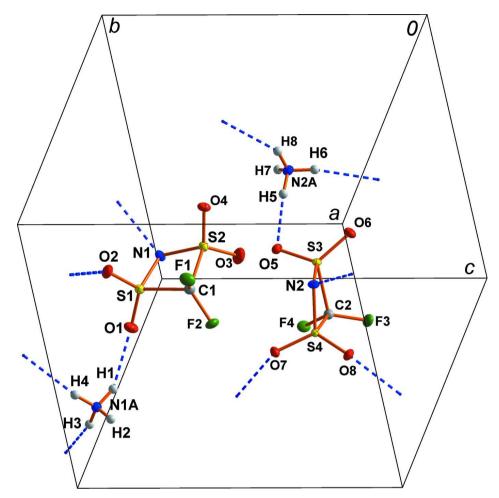


Figure 2

The asymmetric unit of the title compound positioned in the unit cell; H-atoms are drawn with arbitrary radii; hydrogen bonds shown as broken lines.

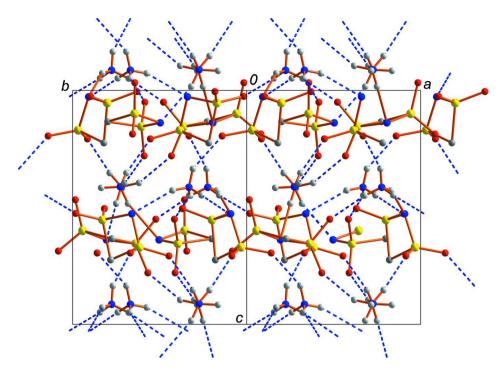


Figure 3Layered structure of the title compound with view along [110] (ball and stick type model with arbitrary atom radii; fluorine atoms are omitted for clarity; hydrogen bonds shown as broken lines).

Ammonium 4,4-difluoro-1,3,2-dithiazetin-2-ide 1,1,3,3-tetraoxide

Crystal data

NH₄+·CF₂NO₄S₂- $M_r = 210.18$ Orthorhombic, $Pna2_1$ Hall symbol: P 2c -2n a = 11.28642 (13) Å b = 10.98496 (14) Å c = 10.58826 (12) Å V = 1312.74 (3) Å³ Z = 8

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 16.2711 pixels mm⁻¹

 ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(CrysAlis PRO; Oxford Diffraction, 2009)

 $T_{\min} = 0.922, T_{\max} = 1.000$

F(000) = 848 $D_x = 2.127 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 21999 reflections $\theta = 3.2-33.6^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.82 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 100 KBlock, colourless

25817 measured reflections 3823 independent reflections 3778 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\rm int} = 0.028$ $\theta_{\rm max} = 30.0^{\circ}, \, \theta_{\rm min} = 3.2^{\circ}$ $h = -15 \rightarrow 15$ $k = -15 \rightarrow 15$ $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

 $0.30\times0.25\times0.20~mm$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$ $wR(F^2) = 0.049$ S = 1.003823 reflections 227 parameters 9 restraints Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map All H-atom parameters refined $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.027P)^2 + 0.6P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.42 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.23 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$ Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1816 Friedel pairs Flack parameter: 0.27 (4)

Special details

Experimental. Absorption correction: CrysAlisPro, Oxford Diffraction Ltd., Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and F-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

	x	y	Z	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
S1	0.48379 (3)	0.87892(3)	0.65469 (3)	0.00949 (7)
S2	0.35058 (3)	0.70690(3)	0.59946 (3)	0.00899 (7)
O1	0.51045 (10)	0.92154 (11)	0.77958 (11)	0.0153 (2)
O2	0.53141 (10)	0.94654 (10)	0.55027 (12)	0.0180 (2)
O3	0.28692 (10)	0.63106 (11)	0.68639 (12)	0.0188 (2)
O4	0.32923 (10)	0.68643 (11)	0.46733 (11)	0.0141 (2)
C1	0.51223 (12)	0.71376 (13)	0.63358 (13)	0.0101 (3)
F1	0.58461 (8)	0.68458 (9)	0.53906 (9)	0.01534 (18)
F2	0.54517 (8)	0.65524 (9)	0.73788 (9)	0.01670 (18)
N1	0.34538 (11)	0.84878 (11)	0.63851 (13)	0.0126 (2)
S3	0.48620(3)	0.31465 (3)	0.55319(3)	0.00837 (6)
S4	0.67564(3)	0.29184 (3)	0.67001 (3)	0.00808 (6)
O6	0.40654 (9)	0.22416 (10)	0.50504 (11)	0.0135 (2)
O5	0.45653 (9)	0.43993 (9)	0.52553 (10)	0.0129 (2)
O7	0.73598 (9)	0.40480 (10)	0.69468 (10)	0.0126 (2)
O8	0.73416 (9)	0.18093 (10)	0.70717 (11)	0.0128 (2)
F3	0.47997 (8)	0.20036 (8)	0.77901 (9)	0.01355 (17)
F4	0.49019 (8)	0.39790 (9)	0.79297 (9)	0.01288 (17)
N2	0.62391 (11)	0.28395 (11)	0.52747 (12)	0.0104 (2)
C2	0.51915 (12)	0.30127 (13)	0.72413 (14)	0.0095 (2)
N1A	0.72362 (11)	0.99695 (12)	0.91184 (12)	0.0122 (2)
H1	0.6585 (14)	0.9597 (19)	0.895 (3)	0.030 (3)*

supplementary materials

H2	0.7758 (17)	0.9398 (16)	0.916 (2)	0.030 (3)*	
H3	0.715 (2)	1.034(2)	0.9834 (15)	0.030 (3)*	
H4	0.739(2)	1.0475 (18)	0.8532 (18)	0.030 (3)*	
N2A	0.22203 (11)	0.44588 (12)	0.41410 (12)	0.0132 (2)	
H5	0.2919 (14)	0.449(2)	0.448 (2)	0.041 (4)*	
H6	0.201(2)	0.3720 (13)	0.426(3)	0.041 (4)*	
H7	0.173 (2)	0.496(2)	0.449 (2)	0.041 (4)*	
H8	0.230(2)	0.461 (2)	0.3348 (12)	0.041 (4)*	

Atomic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.00951 (13)	0.00917 (14)	0.00979 (15)	-0.00032 (10)	-0.00095 (11)	-0.00005 (12)
S2	0.00864 (13)	0.00925 (14)	0.00907 (14)	-0.00050 (11)	0.00066 (11)	0.00012 (12)
O1	0.0149 (5)	0.0167 (5)	0.0143 (5)	0.0003 (4)	-0.0040(4)	-0.0052(4)
O2	0.0186 (5)	0.0171 (5)	0.0183 (5)	-0.0020(4)	0.0028 (4)	0.0068 (5)
O3	0.0179 (5)	0.0187 (5)	0.0199 (6)	-0.0036 (4)	0.0056 (4)	0.0072 (4)
O4	0.0128 (5)	0.0177 (5)	0.0117 (5)	0.0013 (4)	-0.0028(4)	-0.0041(4)
C1	0.0096 (6)	0.0106 (6)	0.0101 (6)	0.0015 (4)	-0.0002(4)	-0.0011(5)
F1	0.0108 (4)	0.0203 (4)	0.0149 (4)	0.0023 (3)	0.0030(3)	-0.0056(3)
F2	0.0204 (4)	0.0158 (4)	0.0139 (4)	0.0033 (4)	-0.0070(4)	0.0036(3)
N1	0.0098 (5)	0.0098 (5)	0.0183 (6)	0.0008 (4)	-0.0019(4)	-0.0037(5)
S3	0.00810 (13)	0.00965 (14)	0.00735 (14)	0.00008 (11)	-0.00006 (11)	-0.00046 (11)
S4	0.00836 (13)	0.00801 (14)	0.00787 (14)	0.00020 (10)	-0.00012 (11)	0.00033 (11)
O6	0.0124 (5)	0.0157 (5)	0.0123 (5)	-0.0035(4)	-0.0003(4)	-0.0038(4)
O5	0.0141 (5)	0.0111 (5)	0.0133 (5)	0.0026 (4)	-0.0019(4)	0.0013 (4)
O7	0.0142 (4)	0.0115 (5)	0.0122 (5)	-0.0040(4)	0.0006 (4)	-0.0013(4)
O8	0.0129 (4)	0.0121 (5)	0.0133 (5)	0.0035 (4)	0.0008 (4)	0.0036 (4)
F3	0.0140 (4)	0.0138 (4)	0.0128 (4)	-0.0027(3)	0.0018 (3)	0.0048 (3)
F4	0.0151 (4)	0.0135 (4)	0.0100(4)	0.0037(3)	0.0004(3)	-0.0041(3)
N2	0.0083 (5)	0.0149 (6)	0.0079 (5)	0.0011 (4)	0.0001 (4)	-0.0009(4)
C2	0.0103 (6)	0.0091 (6)	0.0091 (6)	-0.0001 (4)	0.0004 (5)	0.0002 (5)
N1A	0.0136 (6)	0.0116 (5)	0.0114 (6)	-0.0006 (4)	0.0000 (4)	0.0007 (4)
N2A	0.0113 (5)	0.0150(6)	0.0133 (6)	-0.0003(4)	-0.0009(5)	0.0037 (5)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—O1	1.4347 (12)	S4—O7	1.4394 (11)
S1—O2	1.4363 (12)	S4—O8	1.4406 (11)
S1—N1	1.6060 (12)	S4—N2	1.6206 (12)
S1—C1	1.8559 (14)	S4—C2	1.8596 (15)
S2—O3	1.4344 (12)	F3—C2	1.3274 (16)
S2—O4	1.4373 (12)	F4—C2	1.3285 (16)
S2N1	1.6135 (13)	N1A—H1	0.860 (11)
S2—C1	1.8614 (14)	N1A—H2	0.862 (11)
C1—F2	1.3308 (16)	N1A—H3	0.865 (11)
C1—F1	1.3311 (16)	N1A—H4	0.852 (12)
S3—O6	1.4340 (11)	N2A—H5	0.866 (12)
S3—O5	1.4463 (11)	N2A—H6	0.855 (12)
S3—N2	1.6135 (12)	N2A—H7	0.862 (12)

supplementary materials

S3—C2	1.8535 (15)	N2A—H8	0.860 (12)
	\ /		,
O1—S1—O2	117.53 (7)	O7—S4—O8	117.55 (7)
O1—S1—N1	111.69 (7)	O7—S4—N2	112.68 (7)
O2—S1—N1	112.86 (7)	O8—S4—N2	111.98 (7)
O1—S1—C1	113.18 (7)	O7—S4—C2	110.21 (6)
O2—S1—C1	110.37 (7)	O8—S4—C2	113.48 (6)
N1—S1—C1	87.36 (6)	N2—S4—C2	87.01 (6)
O3—S2—O4	116.73 (7)	S3—N2—S4	100.29 (7)
O3—S2—N1	112.23 (7)	F3—C2—F4	110.19 (12)
O4—S2—N1	113.23 (7)	F3—C2—S3	115.27 (10)
O3—S2—C1	112.95 (7)	F4—C2—S3	115.03 (10)
O4—S2—C1	111.07 (6)	F3—C2—S4	113.88 (10)
N1—S2—C1	86.95 (6)	F4—C2—S4	116.57 (10)
F2—C1—F1	109.64 (11)	S3—C2—S4	83.92 (6)
F2—C1—S1	114.87 (10)	H1—N1A—H2	104 (2)
F1—C1—S1	115.60 (10)	H1—N1A—H3	108 (2)
F2—C1—S2	114.54 (10)	H2—N1A—H3	112 (2)
F1—C1—S2	116.48 (10)	H1—N1A—H4	110 (2)
S1—C1—S2	83.88 (6)	H2—N1A—H4	112 (2)
S1—N1—S2	101.01 (7)	H3—N1A—H4	111 (2)
O6—S3—O5	116.26 (7)	H5—N2A—H6	103 (3)
O6—S3—N2	113.52 (7)	H5—N2A—H7	113 (3)
O5—S3—N2	112.81 (6)	H6—N2A—H7	112 (3)
O6—S3—C2	114.71 (7)	H5—N2A—H8	108 (2)
O5—S3—C2	108.64 (6)	H6—N2A—H8	111 (3)
N2—S3—C2	87.42 (7)	H7—N2A—H8	111 (2)
N1—S1—C1—S2	6.25 (6)	C2—S3—N2—S4	-9.52 (7)
N1—S2—C1—S1	-6.22 (6)	C2—S4—N2—S3	9.49 (7)
C1—S1—N1—S2	-7.31 (7)	N2—S3—C2—S4	8.20 (6)
C1—S2—N1—S1	7.29 (7)	N2—S4—C2—S3	-8.17 (6)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, o)

D— H ··· A	<i>D</i> —H	$H\cdots A$	D··· A	D— H ··· A
N1 <i>A</i> —H1···O1	0.86(1)	2.11 (2)	2.9044 (17)	153 (2)
N1 <i>A</i> —H3···N1 ⁱ	0.87(1)	2.20(1)	3.0395 (19)	165 (2)
N1 <i>A</i> —H4···O8 ⁱⁱ	0.85 (1)	2.13 (1)	2.9657 (17)	166 (2)
N2 <i>A</i> —H5···O5	0.87(1)	2.04(1)	2.8985 (16)	175 (3)
N2A—H6···N2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86(1)	2.20(2)	3.0068 (18)	157 (3)
$N2A$ — $H7$ ··· $O2^{iv}$	0.86(1)	2.03 (2)	2.8467 (17)	158 (3)
N2 <i>A</i> —H8···O7 ^v	0.86(1)	2.13 (2)	2.8832 (17)	146 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) -x+1, -y+2, z+1/2; (ii) x, y+1, z; (iii) x-1/2, -y+1/2, z; (iv) x-1/2, -y+3/2, z; (v) -x+1, -y+1, z-1/2.